EDITORIAL OPINIOUS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS -- COMPILED RVERY DAT FOR THE EVERING TRLEGRAPH.

Whe Mexican Caldron - Very Important News.

From the Herald. Johnson, Seward, Otterbourg, Sumner, monarchical Europe and Secessia. What a Mexican combination troupe ! Enter the shade of

Maximilian:-'Tis time! 'tis time! First | Witch (Seward)—Round about the cal-

rest Witch (Seward)—Round about the caldron go,
In the polson'd entralis throw,
Sweltered venom, steeping got,
Boll thou first i' th' charmed pot.
Chories of New Oriceans Ring—Double, double,
toll and trouble,
Fire barn and caldron bubble,
Johnson—For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boll and bubble.
Seward—Liver of blaspheming Jew (Otter-bourg).

bourg), bourg), with a baboon's blood;

Then the charm is firm and good.

Grand Democratic Chorus—Double, double, toll and trouble,

Fire burn and caldron bubble.

Juares—By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way comes.

Thus the Mexican broth is cooking. On the opposite side of the Atlantic we find Austria, France, England, and Spain throwing all their influence into the Government of the United States to urge us on to Mexico. Mr. Sumuer, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appears to be entirely in the hands of the foreign ministers, who evidently think that great diplomatic games are best played at good dinners. Beauregard and his circle in New Orleans, finding the national banks have no more feathers to pluck, are bent on taking possession of Northern Mexico, while another ring in the same city have interests that are seriously jeopardized upon the arrival of the Liberal Government in the City of Mexicoproviding Mr. Otterbourg, so kindly detailed for the dirty work of saving his own and others' interests in Mexican jobs, does not protect them by some process similar to that

by which he became the agent of the empire in Washington last fall. Congress, it is quite certain, will take up this Mexican problem so soon as they have disposed of the Reconstruction business. They are little inclined to see Mr. Johnson make Mexico his banner cry, and thereby turn attention from the Reconstruction act. Therefore, of all the great topics Mexico scarcely stands second, and, from the gathering influences brought to bear upon the Administration, is daily taking larger proportions. We now see the effects of Mr. Seward's Mexican policy. Every act of his, with reference to that country, has been the prelude of one still more stupid. Instead of a manly, open course, such as becomes a great nation, he has wavered in his imbecility until, entirely in the hands of concession jobbers, he lets them foist upon Mexico an imperial Austrian Jew as Minister, who in no sense represents the United States, but rather a certain circle which desires to throw into Mexico as many elements of discord as can be found. Then they may raise the cry, Lo, Mexico cannot govern herself! Knowing that the present Government will not dispose of territory under any circumstances: they now demand Ortega, who, thoroughly unprincipled, would for a small figure move into Yucatan, and sell the balance of the Mexican States; hence we may see this move strongly agitated from the line of the Rio Grande. It would, however, result in the shooting of Ortega, now a prisoner at Monte-rey. The great feature of this Mexican news is that almost the entire Rebel element in the South, through the press and through their old army leaders, are urging an invasion of our neighbor's territory as the great cure for all their political ills. Northern Democrats also are pouring in their petitions to the Administration to make Mexico the party cry, with the hope that the people will rally around it, as they did in the war of 1847. Their point gained, they hope that in the excitement of the contest they may ride into power, and then

shape reconstruction as may best please them.

This appears to be their latest and most bril-

liant idea, and there are many powerful acces-

sories to aid them. The policy of France is

doubtless to have us take possession of Mexico

and recognize the immense war debt that she

rolled up there. They care less for Maximilian than they do for the payment of the

imperial bonds of the empire which flood the

French market, and which are worthless so

long as the Mexican republic exists intact.

The Cabinet are not fully agreed as yet on an

aggressive policy. Mr. Stanton, a warm friend

of the republic and the Liberal party, is the

glorious minority; and to carry out their plans

the plotters must have a new War Secretary.

General Grant, too, stands boldly in the way,

and the greater part of Congress, also deter-

mined to give Mexico a chance to govern her-

self, will make a sturdy fight before they permit her overturning and the conquest of her territory. The proper course to pursue towards our sister republic is what we have always advocated: give her an opportunity to see if she can reduce her revolutionary elements to quiet. At present we have quite enough on hand to demand all our statesmanship. Were we to enter into this mad Mexican scheme with the sole plea of avenging the death of a royal filibuster, it would be the strangest one upon which a republic ever made war, and would do more to damage republican and liberal sentiments all over the world than we could repair by a century of our most progressive labors. Mexico has won her great half century battle against the Church power. She has fought out her religious war as we fought out ours in Europe, and she has overthrown by the vigor of her nationality the European attempt restore the element of turmoil that lay at the root of every revolution that Mexico has yet geen. Were the United States now to step in and take up the cudgel in favor of obsolete ideas, of a retrograde party, and of monarchi-cal Europe, it would be an act at which all the liberal sentiment of the age might look on and shudder.

Amateur Repudiation.

From the Tribune. General H. D. Washburne, of Indiana, wishes the House of Representatives to resolve that all property should bear its share of the public burdens; hence, that the right to tax Government bonds should be reserved in any future funding of our public debt.

Let us consider this as a practical proposi-

tion: The Government recently needed very large sums of money—hundreds of millions per annum-more than it knew how to raise except by borrowing. In order to borrow twentyfive hundred millions of dollars in three years, it was obliged to offer liberal inducements to Being at war for its existence, there was a chance that it might never be able to opportunities for speculation and profitable investment: hence, most capitalists prefer to authority.

keep their funds well in hand, instead of looking them up in long loans. Yet the most was borrowed, and the Union saved by mes of it, and every subsequent month has been fruitful in devices for breaking faith with the lenders.

General Washburne does not propose this; yet his proposition will give aid and comfort to those who do. His assertion that money ought not to be borrowed as it was borrowed by our Government during the war, will be paraded by them to countenance if not to justify their demand that an important element of the bargain shall be repudiated by the

borrower. borrower.

The Government is at perfect liberty to make new loans, subject to National, State, and local taxation, and to pay off its various existing loans as they fall due in the proceeds of its new taxable loans. But it is simple fatuity to suppose that this liability to taxation will not be understood and considered by the lender. In other woods, it is above to the lender. In other words: it is absurd to fancy that, if he is to be required to pay taxes on his bonds, he will not make his bids or his purchases at corresponding rates. Should the taxes amount to one per cent., for instance, he will pay no more for a six per cent. bond than he would for one of five per cent, that should be wholly exempt from taxation. Thus subjecting the bonds to taxation would be simply adding twenty five millions of dollars per annum to the interest of our national debt, for the chance of getting twenty millions of it returned to our various general and local treasuries by taxation. What is the net profit

of that operation? Need another word be said to expose the utter baselessness of the assumption that bondholders are a favored class? Do you not see that they do pay taxes—cannot help it? The loans are offered to all; the exemption (or non-exemption) from taxation is an element of their price; and he who buys a non-taxable bond pays his taxes as truly as others. He pays in accepting a lower rate of interest than he would do if his bonds were subject to taxation. To tax his bonds is simply to take money out of one pocket in order to put it into another, paying several commissions and taking several risks during the process. There is not a single penny to be made by or saved to the taxpayers by doing what General Washburne suggests, but the contrary; and we trust the people, the Treasury, and Congress will conder well before giving any countenance to

his project. -Let us say explicitly that we hold no dollar of Government bonds, and expect to hold none. When lending to the Government was an imperative duty we invested all we could in those bonds; but since peace returned all those have been sold, and the proceeds put to other uses. We will not be even plausibly charged with a regard to our personal interest in advocating a scrupulous fidelity to the nation's most sacred engagements, made when she hung between life and death.

Tennessee Not a Model of Reconstructed From the Times.

Some of our contemporaries have extolled Tennessee as a pattern to be admired and imitated by the people of States engaged in the work of reconstruction. "If the States now excluded," it is said, "will follow Tennessee in disfranchising Rebels, and make their respective Brownlows the administrators of their affairs and their representatives in Congress, there need be no misgiving as to the prompt recognition of the work performed."

Now, we can conceive of no greater calamity than the multiplication of Tennessees as members of the American Union. Of the whole South, Tennessee is beyond doubt the part in which the least has been done towards genuine reconstruction. It is nominally loyal, of course. It is represented in Congress. It is not included in the region over which the provisions of the military government acts extend. And yet what is its condition? Essentially volcanic. Loyal strength is the result not of loyal votes, but of Rebel disfranchisement. Brownlow's authority is contingent upon the application of the crushing process to the majority of the people. He is as absolute in his sphere as any of the military commanders in theirs, and infinitely more unscrupulous. He makes laws to suit his purposes. He interprets laws according to the dictates of his convenience. He tightens the disfranchising screw as often as he finds it necessary, and employs the bayonet when no less pungent weapon will carry his point. The result is that the State he governs approaches nearer and nearer to anarchy. No where on the continent, save in hapless Mexico, is life or property less secure, or liberty a more transparent mockery. A condition of civil war really exists all the timesmothered it may be, but liable at any moment to burst forth under the excitement of some

sudden difficulty. No other state of things is possible so long as the Brownlow doctrine of reconstruction is allowed to prevail. For a period, perhaps, it had its uses. While the Rebellion lasted, any less rigorous rule might have failed to keep in check the hostile elements with which the Border States abounded; but there is no pretext for perpetuating in peace the iron-handed administration which was indispensable amidst the turmoil of war. The country requires the allegiance of all its citizens, but this is possible only when the powers that be cease to heap penalties upon whole classes, and to persecute as outlaws all who refuse to pronounce their party Shibboleth. Brownlow proceeds on the notion that it is necessary, day after day, to pile coals of fire upon the heads of the great majority of the people, simply because they decry his acts and seek to thwart his ambition. A statesman similarly situated would acknowledge mutual reconciliation as the stepping-stone to reconstruction; he would see that the loyalty of a State can have no efficient guarantee except the attachment of the people; and he would avoid the fatal blunder of supposing that the elevation of his nominees to power is a test of the fitness of the people for the possession of the franchise. In a word, a wise ruler, occupying Brownlow's position, within the period which has elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, would have restored Tennessee to peace, and placed it far on the road to prosperity. Brownlow, on the contrary, by pursuing a course of which almost fiendish malignity is the chief characteristic, has alienated class from class, driven moderate Unionists into alliance with unrepentant Rebels, and forced his State, rich in natural resources, to a condition of despera-

tion, almost of despair, We are glad to see that the exhaltation of of Tennessee as a model State is deprecated by influential Radical Journals. Missouri has tried the proscriptive policy thoroughly, and the St. Louis Democrat is not disposed to re-commend its adoption. "Tennessee," that print remarks, "is not a particularly good pattern for other States. It is not absolutely certain," the Democrat adds, "that the methods adopted by the loyal men there may not fail to secure their safety." The proba-The probabilities point in the other direction. War stimulates trade, and multiplies can be no permanent safety in methods which imply the continued parade of the conqueror's

Contrasted with the Tennessee system, the reconstruction policy of Congress is merciful and just. Stern it is, indeed, and despotic for atime, but it opens the doors to a milder suthority, and offers inducements to the ac-ceptance of conditions by which the South may materially improve its position. The guarantees it exacts imply no long-continued humiliation, and no more radical changes than those which follow logically from the late

Instead of commending Tennessee as a model to be imitated by the States, or to be respected in framing the policy of the Repub-lic, we submit that it should be studied as an illustration of the evils and dangers of a theory of reconstruction based upon narrowmindedness and hate. Congress holds in its hands the power of securing loyal organiza-tions throughout the South. For the rest, reliance must be placed upon the amended spirit and will of the people, and these are more likely to be affected by a generous forbearance, as suggested by Sickles, than by the intolerance and lawless violence which have their official incarnation in the irreverend

Maximilian and Murat. From the World.

The very trite aphorism that history repeats itself is aptly demonstrated when the main points in the career of these celebrities are taken into consideration, with a view of drawing a parallel. Maximilian certainly occupied a more important position in the pages of history than Murat, for the latter can hardly be said to have ever reigned as an independent potentate, being, as he was, the mere satrap of Napoleon, his imperial master. Maximilian, on the contrary, vindicated and maintained the perfect independence of his empire, irrespective of the French Emperor. Both attempted to ameliorate the condition of their new subjects by encouraging agriculture and industry, improving the public finances, and mainly by their strenuous efforts to suppress brigandage and civil strife in their respective dominions. Both became the puppets of contending factions, and both were deserted in their hour of need by those who lured them on to their destruction. Caroline, the wife of Murat, was compelled to fly from her husband some months before his death, and the Empress Carlotta was far away when Maximilian's endearing words to her fell on the ears of his

Murat was as equally reluctant to abandon the pomp of royalty as the Austrian Archdoke, as on the 8th of October, 1815, he attempted to arouse the inhabitants of Pizzo in his behalf, but they abandoned him; being pursued to the mountains, he fought to the last, but finally fell into the hands of his pursuers, and was taken amid insults to the Castle of Pizzo, where he was summarily condemned to death by a court-martial, and shot forthwith in one of the rooms of the castle. Being offered a chair, and a handkerchief to bandage his eyes, he replied, "I have braved death long and often enough to face it with my eyes open and standing." Maximilian found his Pizzo at Queretaro, where, betrayed and friendless, he showed in his death as much of the heroism of the devoted husband as Murat did of the dashing, brilliant, and fearless soldier.

The Future of Hoyalty. From the Nation.

The way in which the coronation of the King of Hungary-one of the most splendid and impressive of the ceremonies bequeathed to the modern world by the Middle Ages-has just been received by the European public: the half-astonished, half-amused air with which the press of all countries has described it, suggest some interesting considerations with regard to the changes which the political as well as industrial movements of the day are working in the prospects of royalty. It has been plain for more than half a century that the permanence and prosperity of kings in Europe depended very much on the success of constitutional monarchy. But it is now generally conceded that constitutional monarchy is not a success. The only country in which it is be-lieved to have succeeded is England, but even there its success has been more apparent than real. Since its establishment there has been only one monarch of fair ability-William III, and he, and Anne, and the first two Georges, owed the security of their thrones not to the fact that they were constitutional monarchs, but that they kept out the Stuarts. George III was a constitutional monarch only in name: George IV reigned by virtue of his father's prestige; so that it may be said that it is only in the case of William IV and Victoria that the experiment has been fairly tried; and the acutest observers concede that Victoria is one of the last full-blown monarchs England will employ. In the countries which have been tempted by English example into trying it, it has either failed or shown every sign of failing.

All monarchies in the civilized world rest either on the feeling of loyalty or on force. Loyalty is unquestionably a form of superstition which the spread of knowledge and the growth of wealth are killing. The king, as he has come down to us from the Middle Ages, is "the Lord's anointed",-one of a family chosen by God for the work of governing men. His impulses are all noble; he is incapable of meanness, or baseness, or falsehood; and he is blessed with a wisdom far beyond that of other. men. He needs counsellors, not because he needs advice, but because he needs to be supplied with facts. Give him the facts, and such is his power of reasoning that he is sure to reach right conclusions. And not only has he been chosen by God for the work of government, but it is very kind and considerate of him to do it. Nothing must be exacted of him; the word duty, as indicating obligation of any kind towards his fellow-men, is not to be used with regard to him. Consequently, when he discharges any of the functions of his office, or holds even ordinary intercourse with those around him, he is said to have "deigned" to do this, to have been "graciously pleased" to do that. Court etiquette is, in fact, simply the expression of the mediaval feeling of the monarch's quality. It is a mistake to suppose it was deliberately originated for the sake of show or of imposing on the vulgar. It expressed the monarch's own sense, and that of those around him, of the relations in which he stood to the rest of the world, of the immense gulf which separated him from his fellow-beings. Nobody was allowed to ask him a question, or to start a conversation with him, or to turn his back on him, or sit down or wear a hat in his presence. Let him be never so stupid, vicious, deprayed, cowardly, and selfish, never so plain in person or diseased in blood or intellect, he was treated as a superior being; and for ages the most intelligent and enlightened portion of the population of every European country was taught, and firmly believed, that a man was never so well employed as when devoting all his faculties to the service of the king—not simply of the king and country, but of the actly how much of his splendor and dignity

king personally; the king with the country, if possible, but the king anyhow. The great Chatham, whose "eagle face" and trumpet voice held the House of Lords spell-bound, and who to all the rest of the world was a model of imperiousness, always knelt in trans-acting business with George III, and was stirred to the depths of his soul by a look or word of royal approbation. Scions of the proudest houses in Europe fill menial positions in kings' households to this day with infinite satisfaction—stand behind their chairs, pick up their pocket-handkerchiefs, help them to dress, and make amusement for them, with a profound sense of the importance and dignity of the work.

Now, as long as the tradition of the "divine right of kings" was unbroken, and they ware believed to reign by "the grace of God," and not by charter of the national will, court forms were realities; they were acts of worship, a kind of dulia, in which the monarch occapion the place of a saint. But this tradition has been almost completely broken, and the rever ence which it sheltered is passing away. In England it is perhaps stronger still than in any country in Europe, owing partly to the long association of the sovereign in the popular mind with order and good government, and to the smallness of the number of points at which the public comes in contact with him, and partly to the respect of the Anglo-Saxons for rank-a respect so deep and so difficult of eradication that it seems inbred. But on the Continent, owing to the numerous political changes which have been occurring ever since the French Revolution, as well as to the growth of democratic feeling from other causes, it has been steadily decaying for half a century, and whether monarchy can exist after its complete extinction is a problem of which the solution cannot be very far distant.

Perhaps nothing has struck severer blows at it than the great number of sovereigns who have been made to order and put on the thrones since 1790-the raw material being, in many cases, ordinary men, with whom the public had been perfectly familiar before their elevation, and about whom it was therefore impossible to raise any effectual illusion: and for this the old sovereigns by "divine right," strange to say, have been mainly responsible. The plan which they have adopted of setting up constitutional monarchies, as a mode of staving off democracy, has been, we venture to assert, a temporary preventive only, and has rendered the ultimate triumph of their great enemy all the more certain. In other words, the royal houses, such as those of Hapsburg and Romanoff and Brunswick and Savoy and Bourbon, have fancied that when they succeeded in inducing a discontented or rebellious people to accept a new king of their making, who was to reign under a charter, they made their own position all the surer. In reality, they weakened it; the force of monarchy lies not, as they foelishly imagine, in the form of royalty, but in the feeling of loyalty, and for a king newly made there can be no loyalty. Letting the people see a "dynasty" founded by a convention of plenipotentiaries sitting in a carpsted room, with foolscap and steel pens, and publishing their protocols in the daily papers, is like admitting the faitdful to see the priests making preparations for a miracle. Within the present century the world has seen Tom, Dick, and Harry-persons whom it had known in the streets in shabby clothes, or short of money, or struggling in crowds-crowned and enthroned in Sweden, Belgium, France, Naples, Spain, Holland, Greece, and, last of all, in

Mexico, and has seen most of them turned out again and replaced by others. The effect of this on the popular imagination would perhaps not have been so unfortunate, if some means could have been devised of withholding from the newly made kings the honors usually paid to the old ones, so as to make a distinction between sovereigns by the grace of God and sovereigns by the po will; but this was impossible, and would have been opposed violently by the legitimists if the republicans had suggested it. Each newcomer was therefore received with the same ceremonial, and treated with the same outward deference, as if he had come down from the dark ages. But in these days people cannot be successfully imposed on in this way. When you take a young man out of the cafes and billiard-rooms, as Louis Napoleon was taken, or out of the ranks of the army, as Bernadotte was taken, and put him in a palace, you cannot, by bowing very low before him, listening to all he says as if it was Solemon who was talking, getting down on one knee to hiss his hands, affecting to look on a note from him as a possession worthy of being bequeathed to your children, or telling the world that he had that morning "deigned" to eat an egg or been "graciously pleased' to put on his coat, or recording as an event of the day his having taken a walk in his own garden, diffuse round him the traditional haze of the old royalty; and what is still more serious, you lessen the strength of the forms for the older monarchs. No legitimist, we may be sure, ever laughs over the etiquette of the Tuileries, without finding his respect for the etiquette of St. James or Schonbrunn diminish, and without hastening the day when the old machinery by which the world has so many ages been held in awe will lose all value for everybody.

There is, in fact, no lass of persons against whom the realistic tendencies of the modern world tell with more terrible force than against kings. The great soldier of the present day is longer the dashing warrior like Henry IV or Cromwell, Gustavus, Montrose, or Rupert, who brought broken squadrons back to the charge, and whose waving plume carried fresh life and courage to every quarter of a stricken field. He is not even "the man of destiny," with "cold grey eyes," or "star," or famous overcoat, like Napoleon, who used to ride along the ranks before and after battle, and discharge speeches of burning eloquence on his enthusiastic grenadiers. He is a silent man, like Moltke, who knows half-a-dozen languages, seldom speaks in any, is rarely seen, and never recognized on the battle-field and does most of his work in a business coat at a writing table at his office, with maps before him and a telegraph at his elbow. also, the judge who used to dress like a hishop, immure himself in his own house, whose "gravity" was proverbial, and who was seldom seen in public except on the bench as the high priest of justice, now goes gaily into society, and flirts and dances and dines out, and behaves like any other man of his age. The clergyman and the doctor have undergone a similar process of disrobing, and now neither expect nor get much of whatever reverence is paid them through the effect of forms on the popular imagination. But then the general and the judge and the clergyman and the doctor are real men doing real work in the world, the results of which every man can see or feel. The king stripped of his crown and purple robes, and seated in a common armchair, is, on the other hand, the most helpless of men. Everybody remembers Thackeray's amusing picture of the contrast between Louis XIV, "got up" for the day and the same personage in his night-clothes stepping into bed. The modern monarch, by the "national will,"

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he owes to the rouge-pot, the tailor, the barber, and the dentist. He wields power, to be sure, but only a little, and can only wield it through the instrumentality of plain generals and statesmen, whom everybody sees in he streets and meets at dinner.

How long the attempt will be kept up to raim him off on the world as a superfor being, ly the aid of etiquette, it is hard to say, but we doubt if in the most civilized countries it will be kept up very much longer. Rtiquette nce gone, he becomes in form, as in fact, a "chief magistrate," like our own respected 'head of the nation," and will have to work for his living, cut down his expenses, and may even be reduced so far as to have to make stump speeches and attend Masonic celebraions. The saying with which the Bonaparte family are in the habit of consoling themselves, and on which they rest their hopes of founding a long-lived dynasty—"le premier des rois fut un soldat heureux"—was, they seem to forget, uttered of a period in which kings found no difficulty in veiling themselves in mystery. Hugh Capet or Randolph of Hapsburg was not dogged by "special correspondents;" he had not to live under the awful scrutiny of the editorial eye; his biography did not appear in a million "enterprising sheets" the day after he mounted the throne, and his levees were not thronged by 'practical men" appraising his clothes and furniture, and comparing them with the things they had at home themselves; he was not surrounded by a swarm of mockers and critics, occupied day after day in analyzing his motives, and proving or disproving the necessity of his existence.

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The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular leature, when properly understood. Historial application of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual bretzes from the sea.

The bind furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay and pictoresque back country, taking in Cale Heolopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen blies. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic Const, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surtiflat even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water of the Gulf Stream upon this point and the water comparatively warn—a point not to be overlooked by persens seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is similes by rall, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boardiog-house accommodations for about ten thouses at persons. The leaning Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Botton as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miler as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miler as proprietor, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men.

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